

## Miscellaneous Notes

### 1. *SPHAERIAS BLANFORDI* (THOMAS, 1891) FROM HIMALAYAN REGION OF UTTAR PRADESH : AN ADDITION TO THE CHIROPTERAN FAUNA OF INDIA

Blanford's Fruit Bat, *Sphaerias blanfordi* (Thomas, 1891) was first described under the genus *Cynopterus* F. Cuvier, 1824, on the basis of specimens collected in Karen Hills, Burma. The genus *Sphaerias* was created by Miller (1906) to include this single species which has some remarkable morphological differences from other members of the genus *Cynopterus*. Tate (1947) studied additional material of this species from Mt. Angka in northern Siam and included Thailand in its distribution. The same distributional records for this species have been given by Ellerman & Morrison-Scott (1951) and the species has not so far been recorded in India.

In all 15 males and 39 females of this species were collected by the author during recent tours in the Himalayan region in Uttar Pradesh, in connection with a survey of haematophagous arthropods. The bats were trapped in Japanese mist nets which were set up near fruit orchards, edges of forests, and wheat fields. Skins and skulls of three males and six females were preserved for study. In addition, skulls of two males and four females were also prepared. The species was identified after a study of these preserved skins and skulls. Other specimens recorded here were identified by comparing them with the preserved material.

Detailed collection data are as follows : 2 ♀♀ from Dharchula in Kali Valley, alt. 1070 m., Pithoragarh District, on 17 and 18 March 1967, skin of one and skulls of both the bats preserved ; 3 ♀♀ from Kotera near Dharchula, alt. 1130 m., on 19 and 20 March 1967, skulls of all the three preserved ; 1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀ from Kataithbara near Bageshwar in Sarju Valley, alt. 920 m., Almora District, on 23 March 1967 ; 4 ♂♂ and 11 ♀♀ from Kuiti near Tejam, alt. 1220 m., Pithoragarh District, on 3 and 4 April 1967, skin and skull of one female preserved ; 2 ♂♂ at Gwaldam on Nandakeshri road, alt. 1920 m., Chamoli District on 9 April 1967, skin of one and skulls of both preserved ; 1 ♀ from Deosari range forest near Gwaldam, alt. 1980 m., on 12 April 1967 ; 4 ♀♀ from Guliyo at Gopeshwar, alt. 1070 m., Chamoli District, on 27 May 1967, skin and skull of one female preserved ; 2 ♂♂ and 1 ♀ from Tejam in eastern Ramganga Valley, alt. 1070 m., Pithoragarh District, on 13 September 1967, skin and skull of the female preserved ; 1 ♀ from Lilam in Johar Valley, alt. 1830 m., Pithoragarh District, on 17 September 1967 ;



2 ♀♀ from Dummer in Johar Valley, alt. 1680 m., Pithoragarh District, on 25 September 1967, skin and skull of one specimen preserved ; 4 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀ (three adults and one juvenile) from Girgaon, alt. 1980 m., Pithoragarh District, on 27 September 1967, skins and skulls of one male and one female preserved ; 2 ♀♀ (juvenile) from Kapkot in Sarju Valley, alt. 1130 m., Almora District, on 30 September 1967 ; 1 ♂ from Dhakuri in Pindar Valley, alt. 2710 m., Almora District, on 2nd October 1967, skin and skull preserved ; 3 ♀♀ (one adult and two juvenile) from Khati in Pindar Valley, alt. 2290 m., Almora District, on 3 October 1967 ; and 1 ♂ and 3 ♀♀ from Loharkhet in Sarju Valley, alt. 1920 m., Almora District, on 10 October 1967.

It is interesting to note that the bat *Sphaerias blanfordi* was met with only in the interior valleys during the survey at elevations between 800 and 2710 metres while the other species of fruit bats namely *Cynopterus sphinx*, *Eonycteris spelaea* and *Rousettus leschenaulti* were collected from outer valleys and lower elevations. However, their populations were found mixed with *Sphaerias blanfordi* at elevations between 800 and 1000 metres between the Himalayan high ranges and the foot hills.

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## 2. SOME OBSERVATIONS ON THE GOLDEN LANGUR *PRESBYTIS GEEI* (MS. KHAJURIA) GEE

### INTRODUCTION

The author and his wife stayed in the Manas Wild Life Sanctuary from 25 March to 13 April 1967 and during this time they spent six days observing a troupe of Golden Langurs *Presbytis geei* in the forest on the Bhutan side of the Manas River.

### DESCRIPTION OF HABITAT

The jungle in this area falls within the type known as tropical moist deciduous (Champion 1938). The trees are high, up to 150 feet, and the canopy is almost closed, dominant species being deciduous. Climbers